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FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION ON NICARAGUA

PA182215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text of San Jose joint declaration issued and signed 18 July in San Jose, Costa Rica by the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and the special representative of the Mexican foreign secretary--read by Dominican Foreign Min Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez Jr. --presumably recorded]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and the special representative of the Mexican foreign secretary, meeting in Costa Rica to review the Nicaraguan situation ask the governments of the hemisphere to express their deep concern and alarm over the contemptible developments that have transpired in the sister country of Nicaragua as a result of the attitude adopted by Dr Francisco Urcuyo, who in his statements yesterday voiced his unequivocal intention to usurp power and hold back the Nicaraguan democratic process.

Such an attitude contradicts the principles and tenets contained in the resolution of the 17th OAS consultative foreign ministers meeting on 23 July constitutes an affront against the universally accepted principle of self-determination of the peoples, for which the Nicaraguan peoples have been struggling heroically. It is another affront by Somozism against the continental community.

In view of the turn of events, we appeal to all the countries of the hemisphere to openly reject those new maneuvers and to continue in steadfast unity so that democracy and respect for the human rights of all Nicaraguans without exception will triumph in Nicaragua. San Jose, Costa Rica, 18 July 1979.

[Signed] Jorge Escobar, Cusicanqui, Bolivian foreign minister; Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian foreign minister; Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, Costa Rican foreign minister; Jose Ayala Lasso, Ecuadorean foreign minister; Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Panamanian foreign minister; Carlos Garcia Bedoya, Peruvian foreign minister; Ramon Emilio Jimenez Jr., Dominican foreign affairs secretary; Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Venezuelan foreign minister; Andres Rosenthal, special representative ambassador of the Mexican foreign affairs secretary.

PARAGUAY PROPOSES CREATION OF LATIN AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

PY190023 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] The creation of a Latin American common market and the establishment of bases for drawing up plans of subregional economic complementation were proposed in Montevideo yesterday on behalf of this country by Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion, as the means of speeding up and strengthening the integration process within the framework of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA]. In a speech of over 1 hour he outlined positive and negative aspects of the organization and made suggestions for its vitalization.

Ugarte Centurion stated yesterday before the permanent LAFTA executive council: "As long as adequate mechanisms for harmonious and balanced development are not found, any attempt at Latin American integration must inevitably lead to failure and frustration."

He outlined the number of difficulties which have so far been faced during the process, admitting, however, that "both the achievements made and the problems being faced confirm the value of Latin American integration. "In the opinion of our country, LAFTA'S basic objective during the stage which is now approaching should be the constitution of a Latin American common market through the consolidation and deepening of the process which was initiated almost 20 years ago, recognizing in the course of the process the need to advance by successive stages."

Ugarte Centurion maintained that "the central issue of the integration policy, which has so far been limited to the control of reciprocal trade, should be widened to other fields which are now the true essence of regional economic complementation and of which the following may be mentioned: joint exploitation of natural wealth; regional self-sufficiency in farming products and foodstuff; cooperation in the field of energy; the development of basic industries; scientific and technological cooperation and development; encouragement of investments; monetary and banking cooperation; and full support for countries of less relative economic development." He then said that "the progress of integration can be made more flexible by seeking, within the LAFTA framework, the formation of subregions which, when the time is ripe, will effectively converge to form unity." He added that the lack of adequate rules for the principle of reciprocity has in fact led LAFTA to the creation of subregions.

He added that this development should not be interpreted as a negative trend but rather as an inevitable means of speeding up the process. "Nevertheless, this subregionalization or compartmentalization should be prevented from leading to the creation of antagonisms which will make it impossible for them to join together adequately." The industry and commerce minister then stressed that "an adequate coordination of the productive forces of these countries can become a suitable instrument in the task of strengthening our positions in the world economy. We believe that in a first stage this type of cooperation will be more successful in a subregional pattern and that a progressive nearing and interrelation of the productive forces will then take place."

Regarding the concessions agreed upon, the standardized and coordinated customs procedures, the systems for payment and monetary cooperation, the transport agreements and the whole body of rules forming the bases of LAFTA relationships, he said: "The government of my country believes that the achievements obtained by LAFTA, both the rights acquired and the obligations assumed, should be preserved within the new pattern to be negotiated."

He also maintained that the success of the integration process will again depend on the sustained and permanent political support granted it by the countries, because otherwise there will be new frustrations.

"The poor results obtained in applying the rules of support for countries of less relative economic development show the imperative need to establish a system of full and effective cooperation which allows them to improve their conditions of participation in the process. My government hopes that such measures will include not only the opening of markets, but also support for the creation of a production and marketing structure with a suitable potential, well-planned and well-guided investment programs, industrial and agricultural complementation, financial support through the creation of adequate methods allowing the introduction of such an important stimulating factor, and coordinated and adequately structured technical and scientific cooperation."

PASTOR TO ATTEND BOLIVIAN, ECUADOREAN INAUGURATIONS

PY170201 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0121 GMT 17 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (TELAM)--It was learned in the Foreign Ministry tonight that Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor will head the delegation which will represent the national government at the presidential inaugurations in Bolivia and Ecuador. The ceremony in Bolivia will be held on 6 August and in Ecuador on 10 August 1979.

CANADIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OFFICIALS ARRIVE

PY190317 Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission of Canada, James Donnelly, and the head of the International Department of the same commission, Ross Campbell, arrived today at noon in Buenos Aires. They will contact Argentine officials to discuss details regarding offers for the construction of the Atucha II plant and a heavy water manufacturing plant.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--The new Mexican ambassador to Argentina, Jose Lara Villarreal, presented his credentials yesterday morning to President Jorge Rafael Videla. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY]

WHEAT SALE TO URUGUAY--At the request of the Uruguayan Government, the National Grain Board has sold 15,000 tons of wheat to that country. The wheat will be handed over in December 1979 and will cost \$220 per ton. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY]

CARGO LAW--Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (TELAM)--Rear Adm Carlos Noe Guevara, secretary for maritime interests, has returned from a tour of several European countries and has reported the results at a press conference. He said that the main subjects of discussion were freight rates and the cargo space reservation law. The Argentine position is that 50 percent of its foreign trade should be carried in Argentine ships. Negotiations with shipowners in Spain, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, the Soviet Union and Portugal led to satisfactory results, whereas the talks with the group made up of the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium and France were inconclusive and will be resumed in the next few months. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1746 GMT 13 Jul 79 PY]

NEW PERONIST GROUP--Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (NA)--A new group, which is neither an internal faction or one concerned with domestic party issues, has been created within Peronism. Its promoters regard it as the "mouthpiece" which will comment on those issues on which Peronism "can no longer remain silent." The leaders of this Peronist group are: Jorge Manuel Camus, former Justicialist secretary general, and Alberto Campos, a steelworkers leader who is in solidarity with Lorenzo Miguel. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1056 GMT 16 Jul 79 PY]

ARGENTINE-POLISH AGREEMENT--A decree published today in the official bulletin approves an agreement signed between Argentine Railway and a Polish company for the purchase of \$1,385,000 worth of equipment to improve and expand maintenance shops of the Argentine company. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY]

SILES ZUAZO PREDICTS FRAUD AT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COURT

FY181245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT Jul 79 FY

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP)--At a press conference here today Hernan Siles Zuazo declared that "there are strong indications of an attempt at the National Electoral Court to deny the will of the people."

Siles Zuazo, presidential candidate for the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), added that there is a campaign "attempting to alter the democratic result of the elections."

The national politician added that he had asked that the review of the national vote count be made publicly to avoid tarnishing the democratic elections held on 1 July.

The presumed winner of the general elections, Siles Zuazo, claimed here today that an attempt is being made to misrepresent his victory at the National Electoral Court.

According to the provisional official vote count, Siles Zuazo is the winner of the 1 July general elections, with a margin of 53,000 votes over his opponent, former President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

Several UDP leaders had also told the local press that "there is no impartiality within the National Electoral Court in recounting the votes." Following the official vote count in the nine departments in the country, the ultimate and final count began today at the national court, whose verdict cannot be appealed.

Siles Zuazo's statement has caused new agitation in the Bolivian electoral system after the elections, which did not give a majority of votes to any of the candidates.

The electoral law establishes that the National Congress must designate a constitutional president in a second round of voting by special electors.

MNR Rejects UDP Proposal

FY181532 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jul 79 FY

[Text] In a communique, the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] alliance rejects the proposal made by the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] for undertaking a public national vote scrutiny at the National Electoral court. The MNR alliance describes that request as utopian from a technical standpoint and a regrettable political subterfuge.

According to the MNR alliance, the recounting of 1,700,000 ballots--ballot by ballot and box by box--by five people would require 3 years and 9 months of continuous work at the rate of two ballots per minute, 12 hours a day and 365 days a year. From the point of view of the institutional framework, of which the national democratization project is a part, the UDP proposal signifies a new disavowal of the electoral law and of the rules that were established in advance in December 1978 for the political parties to enter elections. These two circumstances will finally lead to complete confusion.

The MNR alliance document concludes: The UDP is aware of the frauds and anomalies it has brought about, particularly in La Paz Department, and its proposal implies a deplorable attempt to cover them up.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RECOGNIZE URCUYO REGIME IN NICARAGUA

PY172229 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil will not lift the suspension of its relations with Nicaragua since this country, although without Somoza, is still under Somoza rule, an Itamaraty spokesman has stated. He made clear that the new regime installed today by Francisco Urcuyo, president of the Nicaragua Federal Chamber, continues to violate the OAS charter.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA

PY181538 So Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] With Somoza out of power and out of the country the United States has decided to adopt the Estrada Doctrine with regard to Nicaragua: not to break diplomatic relations and to recognize any regime in power. These are the rules of the Estrada policy.

By implementing this policy toward Nicaragua, the United States is making clear that it places very little credence in the insinuations of resistance made by the acting president, who was designated by a submissive Congress to replace Somoza. By following the Estrada Doctrine in the case of Nicaragua, the United States is leaving the path open for the automatic recognition of the provisional government set up in Costa Rica after intensive negotiations.

The United States participated in these negotiations, and it knows that this provisional government will inevitably take over power in Nicaragua. What the United States did was exert pressure on the Nicaraguan provisional government, which is linked to the Sandinist guerrillas, to receive a strong dose of moderation before the fall of Somoza, an event celebrated with great joy both within and outside Nicaragua.

U.S. Role in Urcuyo's Succession

PY190351 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Newton Carlos Commentary]

[Text] The surprising show of resistance staged by Somoza's successor, Acting President Francisco Urcuyo, ended up by disclosing the true role played by the United States in negotiating a political compromise in Nicaragua.

The United States was quite surprised by the show of resistance staged by Acting President Urcuyo, who was present when the American ambassador negotiated the agreement with Somoza: The dictator would leave the country and would have asylum in the United States and the acting president would be charged with transferring power to the provisional government formed in Costa Rica with U.S. participation. In exchange, the Sandinist guerrillas vowed not to take reprisals against Somoza supporters, to let them seek refuge in special centers to respect human rights and to call elections as soon as possible. But Urcuyo ignored the agreement by staging a surprising show of resistance which was to no avail. His action only served to make quite clear the U.S. role in reaching a compromise solution to put an end to the bloodshed in Nicaragua.

ENERGY CRISIS SEEN AS CHALLENGE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONSENSUS

PY181207 Sao Paulo C ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Jul 79 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Crisis and the Drama of a Nation"]

[Text] President Carter's speech to the U.S. people asking them to decisively face the energy crisis illustrates the fundamental difference between the decision-making process in the great nation of the free world and that in other nations, like Brazil, which have to tackle an identical problem.

Before announcing the measures which, in his opinion, should make it possible for the United States to overcome the challenge represented by oil imports, the U.S. President heard leaders of all social levels and many times hear what he did not wish to hear; for instance, that he no longer led the nation but was just administering the government. This is one of the noteworthy aspects of decision-making in a democratic regime in contrast to that in other types of governments and regimes. Another noteworthy aspect is that while the U.S. President, like leaders of other countries, can determine that oil imports will remain at 1977 levels--not at the levels of May or June 1979--he does not have the authority to decree other fundamental measures without the approval of Congress, the body in which private interests usually collide with public interests and in which the "lobbies" or the electorate's pressure can stop the passage of bills. Thus, for instance, the switch in energy sources by electricity-producing companies, which are being urged to change from oil to coal, can only be enforced by a congressional resolution, not by an administrative act.

A third noteworthy aspect is that a government in which the democratic ethic predominates does not resort to the "wartime economy" threat, although for the United States oil imports mean internal inflation and unemployment. Rather than beating the drums of war, it chose to make an appeal to the wisdom and the courage of the U.S. people. And a fourth and last aspect in which decision-making in the United States differs from that in other countries is that the United States is a rich, extraordinarily rich, country which can spend \$1 billion annually over a 10-year period just to develop mass transportation means, not to mention the billions which will henceforth be allocated for research for alternate energy sources that will not disturb the ecology.

More important than pointing out the differences in the decision-making process in a democratic regime compared with an authoritarian system, however, is stressing the fact that Carter is fully aware of two factors, namely, the sharp drop of his public credibility, and the gradual disregard in the United States of the political and moral values which made it possible for the country to be the main pillar of the free world for decades. From this perspective, the energy crisis--and Carter is perfectly conscious of this--is just a reflection of the deeper drama which the United States is experiencing.

The energy crisis which marks a decisive moment in U.S. history can be overcome by rallying the nation behind the measures suggested by Carter and others which might be approved by Congress. All of these measures will have far-reaching repercussions not only in the United States but abroad as well, inasmuch as the world economy is inseparably connected with the U.S. economy.

However, the energy challenge is not as compelling as the moral challenge represented by the realization, almost overnight, that the idea of democracy, which is based on consensus and compromise, can be unsettled by the gunshots which took away the lives of a president and his brother--not to mention Martin Luther King, who was strangely absent in the presidential speech.

The highest note of Carter's speech was his telling the American public that they can no longer claim for themselves the principles which forged the nation's solidarity and which were handed down by the founding fathers of the Constitution. So the President told his fellow countrymen quite plainly that they have succumbed to the values of the consumer society erected upon the world's most powerful economy, thus forgetting the virtue of self-reliance implicit in the work ethic which acted as a shield against any criticism of the hard and relentless process of expansion of the continental frontier and the broadening of democratic privileges. There is a lot of subjectivity in Carter's moral criticism of the U.S. way of life--but there is also a great deal of reality.

In the United States, as in Brazil and in all the countries affected by the oil crisis, we will observe a deep transformation of social habits, with marked consequences on the international behavior of nations. From this standpoint, it will be important that Carter should really succeed in regaining his leadership, while not permitting the severe restrictions to be enforced in the United States to end up creating social situations in which the idea of compromise is eradicated from the political process, thus aggravating protectionism. If President Carter and the future U.S. president should manage to lead the U.S. people through this energy crisis by inspiring them with the ideals cultivated throughout their country, they can be sure that it will be easier to lead the free world through this crucial period of its existence.

Speech Is U.S. 'Mea Culpa'

PY190154 Rio De Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Jul 79 p 2 PY

[Editorial: "The Mea Culpa of the Americans"]

[Text] With the much-awaited speech of President Carter, after his 10 days of isolation to sound out U.S. opinion, the energy crisis emerges dramatically wrapped in self-criticism and the national mea culpa.

The hell of the energy crisis cannot be blamed on others--not on OPEC and particularly not on the Arabs--but on an internal state of spiritual and ethical decline characterized by the public distrust in the leaders of the country and by the abandonment of the virtues which had brought about the prodigious progress of the United States.

Being himself a victim of that crisis of confidence, greatly upset by his declining popularity, Carter is facing as the first obstacle in the current emergency the difficulty of convincing U.S. society that the petroleum crisis is real. He seeks moral support for his ambitious campaign to reduce petroleum imports by 3 million barrels daily, while \$82 billion will be spent on the development of alternative energy sources.

This means overcoming the resistance not only of the consumers but of the national institutions as well, institutions which, beginning with Congress, and walking through that same path of self-flagellation, seek to cut the wings of power of the White House.

The U.S. situation is very peculiar. While 20 years ago the United States boasted of its energy independence, it is now importing half of the fuel it consumes. This situation could be attributed partly to the dynamics of its domestic growth and to the decision to preserve American deposits while foreign oil remained cheap. While excessive consumption and waste have markedly contributed to causing the U.S. oil imbalance, other developed nations were able to stabilize their oil expenditures.

More than President Carter's appeal, the visible effects of petroleum shortage and prices--beginning with the empty service stations--will certainly force the American society to mobilize for a wartime economy. This happened in the recent past, when the nation overcame its selfishness to fight Hitler.

The petroleum drama also entails the drama of a divided Western world, which remains divided primarily as a result of the U.S. omissions, doubts and discredited leadership. Carter has heard enough on this from the Europeans and must have said now all that his European allies expected as a logical, sound response.

For Brazil, a daily reduction of 3 million barrels in the U.S. oil purchases will restore balance between supply and demand on the world market and, perhaps, will put an end to the oil price increases. Shall we be able to breathe again? For the United States, the recovery of its oil wells, the prospecting of its still large potential areas and the investment in alternate energy sources will perhaps compensate--through the application of resources and the creation of new jobs--for the depression which may result from fuel import cuts.

It remains to be seen to what extent the American people will heed and support President Carter's appeal.

Energy Plan May Block Reelection

PY180101 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 17 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Economic analyst Joelmir Betim will now comment on the U.S. energy program outlined by Jimmy Carter. [Begin recording] The U.S. energy program continues to have wide repercussions throughout the world since, according to the law of the jungle, any step taken by the elephant will affect the entire jungle. And Carter's oil is coal--a synthetic oil obtained from American coal to generate electricity, and to move cars and trucks. The United States has coal supplies for the next 380 years--let those who do not believe this prove otherwise--on the basis of 2 million barrels of synthetic oil daily. A state-owned enterprise--a sort of coal corporation owned by Uncle Sam--will be created this week with \$5 billion to set up this fantastic coal oil business, the fuel of the 21st century, the very coal which was neglected in the past century and overshadowed by petroleum. The U.S.-made war economy starts by freezing petroleum imports to the level of 1977 average imports.

President Carter has asked the American people to restrict the use of their four-wheel, eight cylinder vehicles. But his dramatic "blood, sweat, and tears" type appeal in time of peace may lead the Yankee consumption-oriented public to change not exactly their life-style in the next decade, but their President next year. [end recording]

Carter Appeared as 'Statesman'

PY181125 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Jul 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Statesman's Vision"]

[Text] Before the speech made by President Jimmy Carter last Sunday, analysts of U.S. policy asked themselves which would be its predominant impact: Either to refurbish the deteriorated image of the government or to show even more clearly the frayed edges of the Carter administration as the time for choosing the Democratic Party's candidate for the 1980 elections draws near.

By deciding at the last moment to cancel the speech specifically devoted to the energy problem and deliver later the one he finally did, President Carter personally assumed a risk and responsibility different from the mere adoption of a pre-electoral position. By doing so, Carter consciously asserted himself as a statesman, particularly because, in addition to the two other possible impacts mentioned before, he came to grips with a third one, i.e., how to face the truth. At that point the United States and the world understood that Carter's words were not those of a party leader or candidate but those of the President of the United States of America.

And the "truth" in the United States and many other countries which are being contaminated by the sometimes malignant fever of consumerism is something much larger than the seriousness of the energy crisis. Because the alarming scope of the energy crisis is in reality just a component of a crisis more serious than, as Carter put, "the car lines at gas stations, inflation and recession." It is a crisis of confidence.

Either because of the threat which the OPEC policy represents for oil importing countries--the United States in particular--or because of the uncertainty characterizing many of its attitudes, the United States alone no longer holds the political and economic leadership of the Western world. Its economic potential, nevertheless, continues to assure for the United States a role undisputed by other nations. But Carter's speech officially confirmed that the United States has slipped into a recession, and a U.S. recession must necessarily be followed attentively by all the governments which are its partners. In other words, in addition to their specific problems of energy scarcity, inflation and threatening economic slowdown, those governments have to seek the solution for their crises in the light of the U.S. reality as well.

Carter's dramatic speech was remarkable for its sincerity in analyzing the causes of the crisis and for its determination in confronting it with extremely severe and unpopular measures. And this was so because before making that speech, the President did take pains "to listen to the voices of the United States." Those voices prompted President Carter to raise himself above the shortsighted level of partisan disputes to ask the nation's direct support to wage a war which can only be won through a total mobilization, because it is a threat to the entire nation.

In the follow-up speech made in Kansas City yesterday, President Carter spelled out the measures he announced last Sunday. Down at the bottom, the question is--as it is for Brazil and any other nation which does not want to mortgage its future for oil--to reduce consumption and to increase domestic oil production or the production of other energy sources. This question has to be considered over the medium and long term, but action must be taken right now because the situation being experienced is already a dramatic one. This is what the United States will try to do and what all other affected countries must do without palliatives, delays or illusions. The struggle is for the survival of each nation.

U.S. citizens understood that their President has just tied their political destiny to victory on the energy battlefield. U.S. and world citizens reacted positively to Carter's courage and sincerity. It is to be hoped that they all can understand also that no government alone can successfully meet such a big challenge. This is more so because beyond the destiny of a government or a president, what is at stake is the own destiny of the United States and every energy importing country.

NEW IRAQI GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE OIL SUPPLY

FY190307 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Jul 79 p 14 PY

[By correspondent Sergio Garshagen]

[Excerpt] Baghdad--Mario Dias Costa, Brazilian Ambassador to Iraq, affirmed yesterday that the government change which took place in Iraq last Monday should not affect the country's foreign policy or alter oil supply to Brazil.

Other diplomats said that the new Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's declarations that he is not inclined to increase the country's oil production should not cause concern to traditional importers of Iraqi oil. They observed that this was made clear when Hussein approved a substantial increase of oil exports to Japan and offered to supply France all the oil it needs.

For the new Iraqi president, Brazil's declared support for the Arabs' cause is sufficient reason for continuing normal oil supply. Some diplomats pointed out that such an attitude confirms Iraq's determination to use oil as a political weapon against the Western world.

FIRST ARMORED CARS SHIPPED TO IRAQ

FY190150 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The first shipment of Brazilian armored vehicles for Iraq today left the port of Santos aboard a ship chartered by the Iraqi Defense Ministry. The shipment consists of 10 Urutu and Cascavel armored cars of the 2,000 ordered by Iraq from the Specialized Engineers Corporation [ENGESA], at \$500,000 each. ENGESA will ship 10 units monthly during the next 6 months.

IBC CLOSES COFFEE EXPORT LISTS

FY181534 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Jul 79 p 18 PY

[Excerpt] With the objective of "neutralizing the escalating speculation which is threatening the stability of prices on the international market," the Brazilian Coffee Institute [IBC] closed the export lists yesterday for an indefinite period.

IBC officials reported last night that prospects were "positive" and that today the IBC's chairman, Octavio Rainho, will announce the results of his talks with those who are responsible for the production and export of coffee in Africa and Latin America, especially with representatives of Colombia.

Mauricio Palmeira, the IBC's coordinator of economic studies of the coffee sector, asserted: "The IBC is in no hurry to reopen the lists. In accordance with the objectives which have been stated in advance, Brazil's selling position is fully satisfactory for the months of July and September, in other words, 3,027,645 bags. During the first 6 months sales amounted to 5.8 million bags worth \$907 million. During the second quarter there was an increase in price of approximately 15 percent in comparison to the first quarter.

PRISONERS IN SAO PAULO WILL NOT JOIN RIO HUNGER STRIKE

PY190316 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Jul 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The 14 political prisoners of the Barro Branco Prison in Sao Paulo will not join the hunger strike called by their fellow prisoners of the Milton Dias Moreira Prison in Rio de Janeiro, according to their lawyers Idibal Piveta, Maria Regina Pasquale and Jose Roberto Leal. They believe that going on a hunger strike now is not the best way of forcing a broad amnesty.

Commenting on the Rio de Janeiro prisoners' decision to go on a hunger strike on Sunday to demand a broad, general, unrestricted amnesty, Sao Paulo Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns said that one must go on a hunger strike only as a last resort. He noted, however, that "should a group of persons decide to go on a hunger strike, their decision should be respected."

BRIEFS

CNE NONGOVERNMENTAL MEMBERS--Vice President Aureliano Chaves has invited Mario Garnero, Eduardo Celestino Rodrigues and Ney Webster Araujo to be representatives of the private sector in the recently created National Energy Commission [CNE]. Garnero is president of the National Association of Vehicle Manufacturers [ANFAVEA]; Rodrigues is an engineer who has published five books dealing with energy questions and is vice president of the Sao Paulo Industries Federation; and Araujo is also an engineer who works for the Mining and Deposit Research Company [COPELMI] and conducts studies on the utilization of coal as an energy source. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Jul 79 p 23 PY]

OIL SHALE PRODUCTION--In the first phase of operation of the oil shale plant in Sao Mateus do Sul, Parana state, in 1983, this plant is expected to produce 25,000 barrels per day of light oil and 51,000 barrels per day in the second phase of operation by 1985. It is estimated that the Sao Mateus do Sul oil shale deposits can yield 560 million barrels of oil over a period of 30 years. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Jul 79 p 33 PY]

FUEL OIL LIMITATIONS--Industry and Commerce Minister Camillo Penna has announced new cuts in supply of fuel oil to industries due to the freezing of petroleum imports. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Jul 79 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER THREATENS SUSPENDED NEWSPAPERS

PY172054 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p 8 PY

[From the Entrelineas column]

[Text] HOY: Doctor Montanaro, what will happen if the newspapers, when they reappear tomorrow, insist on following a certain course?

Montanaro: Well if they don't behave themselves...click...out they go again.

LATIN SERVICE COMPLAINS OF DELAYED CABLES

PY171737 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p 12 PY

[Text] The international press agency LATIN-REUTER in Buenos Aires announced that they received only yesterday the cables sent to them on Wednesday 11 July by their correspondent in Asuncion. Employees of the National Administration of Telecommunications (ANTELCO) explained to LATIN-REUTER that those cables were mislaid in their office due to faulty service. One of those cables referred to the press situation in Paraguay.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION DELEGATION--The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry reported that Juan Ramon Chavez, president of the Senate and head of the Colorado Party, will represent the national government in the presidential inauguration of Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos in August. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p 12 PY]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--The Central Bank reported that the balance of payments for the first quarter of 1979 shows a surplus of \$44 million, a considerable increase over the 14.5 million surplus during the same period in 1978. The Central Bank's total reserves up to 31 March 1979 is \$482.3 million, 97 percent of which is the bank's reserves and 3 percent is the International Monetary Fund's. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Jul 79 p 9 PY]

EXPORT FIGURES--According to the Economic Studies Department of the Central Bank, exports for the months of January through May totaled \$126.2 million, surpassing by \$39.1 million the amount reached during the same period last year. The main export products were soybeans, cotton fiber, wood and vegetable oils. Paraguay's main buyers were the FRG with \$26.3 million; the Netherlands with \$20.7 million; and Italy with \$16 million. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 29 Jun 79 p 6 PY]

LOAN FROM JAPAN Sources in the Paraguayan merchant marine reported yesterday that an agreement for a loan which will finance the expansion of the merchant marine was signed in Tokyo yesterday by Paraguayan Ambassador to Japan Marcos Martinez Mendieta and the president of the Japanese Fund for Overseas Economic Cooperation, Kaneko Ishihara. The loan amounts to \$37.5 million. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Jun 79 p 12 PY]

FREE ZONE IN ROSARIO--Buenos Aires, 28 Jun--Argentina has decided to grant Paraguay a temporary free zone in the port of Rosario for a period of 5 years while economic, technical and other studies are conducted to find the best possible final location for the free zone. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Jun 79 p 15 PY]

RELATIONS WILL BE ESTABLISHED WITH NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

PA182146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jul (AFP)--It has been officially announced that the Mexican Government decided today to establish diplomatic relations with Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS PEMEX DIRECTOR GENERAL

DW181323 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 Jul 79 p 100 DW

[SPIEGEL interview with Jorge Diaz Serrano, Petroleos Mexicanos Director General--date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Diaz Serrano, none of the oil countries has so far succeeded in translating their sudden wealth into a sound development policy without inflation, social tensions, corruption, ruined investment projects and so forth. How do you propose to escape this typical fate of an oil country?

Diaz Serrano: I must remind you that the most powerful states of the world, the United States and the Soviet Union, are oil producers who have by no means failed.

SPIEGEL: Yes, but we meant those oil producing countries that still belong to the developing countries.

Diaz Serrano: Why don't you admit that we are developed? We are a country with an industrial infrastructure which is better by far than any other in the majority of OPEC countries.

SPIEGEL: Hence you think that your economy is better prepared to digest the sudden oil wealth, without any concomitant undesired social phenomena?

Diaz Serrano: Our population is greater than that of most of the OPEC countries. We are far ahead in the production of capital goods. This is why I believe that the odds are in our favor for developing in the direction of the United States and Russia and not in the opposite direction.

SPIEGEL: How rapidly can oil production be increased without the economy being shaken to its foundations?

Diaz Serrano: We set ourselves certain production targets which we have attained ahead of schedule. Thus, for example, the target fixed for 1982 was an output of 2.25 million barrels a day, but now we will produce this amount as early as 1980. Future production targets will depend on political rather than on technical decisions.

SPIEGEL: What production rate will be technically attainable in the next decade?

Diaz Serrano: I cannot tell you anything about this because it is a political matter.

SPIEGEL: You do not want to say anything about what Mexico would be able to produce, viewed from the purely technical angle?

Diaz Serrano: No.

SPIEGEL: On the one hand, President Lopez Portillo says that Mexico will only increase its production very carefully. On the other hand, PEMEX is prospecting for new oil deposits in a hectic fashion as though production were to be increased as rapidly as possible. Aren't you afraid that any new discovery of oil will increase the temptation to produce more than is economically reasonable?

Diaz Serrano: I trust in my fellow countrymen to use their brains so as to make the right decisions.

SPIEGEL: But won't pressure increase from abroad by energy-greedy countries that want to import as much oil as possible from Mexico?

Diaz Serrano: In our modern world it is not actually possible to hide reserves. Our geological conditions are known to oil experts all over the world. What we are trying to do, therefore, is to find out openly how much oil our country really possesses, and this has nothing to do with our production facilities.

SPIEGEL: Though only 15 percent of Mexican territory has been prospected for oil, your country already holds sixth place in the size of oil reserves in the world. How far will Mexico further advance on this list?

Diaz Serrano: We are not waging a race with other oil countries. What I hope, however, is that our position will be further improved by 1982, when the present government's term ends.

SPIEGEL: Although Mexico refuses to join OPEC, it always adapts its price to that of OPEC. Why do you put up with playing this role of one who goes along with the others?

Diaz Serrano: Because the world is consuming 60 million barrels a day, more than half of which are produced by OPEC. At present our output amounts to roughly 1.5 million barrels, of which roughly half a million are exported. Half a million as against 30 million clearly shows that the market's center of gravity is not on our side.

SPIEGEL: But in the future Mexico's weight could increase very much.

Diaz Serrano: We will discuss this question at that time. But for the time being the situation is actually as I have just described it.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT 'OFFICIALLY, FORMALLY' RECOGNIZES NICARAGUAN JUNTA

PA181325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1258 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Statement by Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier--live via telephone]

[Text] Effectively, the Costa Rican Government, upon acquiring full knowledge that the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction are on Nicaraguan soil; and having considered that the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction reflect the feelings as well as the resolve of the meeting of foreign ministers held at the OAS, has proceeded formally to notify Father Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister of the honorable junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, that the Costa Rican Government, formally and officially has recognized this junta as the legitimate government of Nicaragua.

PRESIDENT CARAZO VISITS BORDER; SURVEILLANCE COST ESTIMATED

PA182009 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Report by William Cespedes from the presidency--live]

[Excerpt] We are here at the presidency once again to report that President Rodrigo Carazo left a short while ago for Liberia. He is accompanied by Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey. The chief executive will have lunch with the general staff of the public force in the northern zone, which in the past few months has guarded this red-hot corner of our country.

Echeverria Brealey stated that it is estimated so far that the cost of maintaining vigilance on the border is 30 million colones. This is the estimate at the moment. This is what it cost Costa Rica to maintain surveillance on the border, including mobilization, fuel, food and military supplies in the wake of the Nicaraguan crisis.

NICARAGUAN ARCHBISHOP OBANDO Y BRAVO LEAVES FOR MANAGUA

PA182344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] At this moment, Msgr Obando y Bravo is leaving from Juan Santamaria International Airport on his way to Managua. According to information obtained at the airport, Msgr Obando y Bravo is leaving at this moment on board a [words indistinct] executive jet. When asked, he said he was going to Managua's Las Mercedes International Airport.

The Nicaraguan junta is currently in Leon, but Obando y Bravo said he was on his way to Las Mercedes International Airport in Managua. A nun and two other people were accompanying him. Public Security Vice Minister Montealegre and the culture, youth, and sports minister saw them off at the airport.

SANDINIST DEMONSTRATORS SEIZE NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA181857 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1733 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Edgar Arce report from Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose]

[Text] There are many persons here at the embassy. [shouts] As you may hear, there are many Nicaraguans here at the building where the Nicaraguan Embassy was located. They have taken over the building and are burning Somoza's pictures and pictures of other Nicaraguan officials. [shouts of "Long Live Free Nicaragua," other shouts] We have one of the demonstrators here. Who is that in the picture?

[Answer] Don Anastasio Somoza Garcia, the father of the current dictator, Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

[Question] This event here, does it mean you are taking over the embassy or does it only mean you will be here while you demonstrate?

[Answer] We will take over this building for the Nicaraguan people. We will turn it over to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or one of its representatives.

[Question] Does that mean you will remain until the junta appoints its diplomatic representative. We will give service to all Nicaraguans here.

[Question] You are not listening to the shouts of the youths, who are wearing the traditional FSLN kerchief, who are here at the building which was the Nicaraguan Embassy and which later became a consulate. One of the signs here says, "Welcome Nicaraguan Brother. This Is Your Consulate. Free Fatherland or Death." The Sandinist slogan, "Long Live the Sandinist Government," and other signs concerning the FSLN movement and the political situation in Nicaragua. You can clearly hear the shouts of the demonstrators here.

GUATEMALA

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ALFONSO ALONSO LIMA KIDNAPPED

PA181704 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1656 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jul (LATIN)--Alfonso Alonso Lima, vice minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala, was kidnapped today by unidentified armed persons, it has been announced officially. Donaldo Alvarez, government minister [interior], said Lima was kidnapped while Miguel Angel Escobar Ochoa, his driver, was taking him from his home to the National Palace.

NICARAGUA'S URCUYO REPORTEDLY TO ARRIVE TONIGHT

PA190227 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jul (AFP)--Francisco Urcuyo, Anastasio Somoza's successor who is reportedly preparing to leave Nicaragua, is expected in Guatemala at approximately 2200 (0400 GMT) according to unconfirmed reports received in the Guatemala capital. However, local authorities have professed to have no knowledge of the possible arrival of the Nicaraguan president here tonight.

VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA190159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1744 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jul (LATIN)--In an interview published by the newspaper PRENSA LIBRE, Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer said that Guatemalans should not be afraid of the effects of Somoza's fall because, although the nation's organizational structure is closed, it can be made flexible.

There are many new members of the army who guarantee that the democratic system will be defended. There are many progressives in the capitalist sector and there is a large group in the labor sector who are not radicalized, Villagran Kramer added.

The only forces that oppose progress are represented by conservative capitalists and the national liberation movement, the vice president said. Therefore, Guatemala is not necessarily vulnerable to the changes that could occur in Nicaragua, he added.

Villagran analyzed the composition of the Nicaraguan reconstruction government, indicating that it is a government of great ability which desires democracy. The common denominator of its members is strong nationalism and a deep concern for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. On Monday, Villagran Kramer released a letter to President Lucas Garcia asking him to recognize the Nicaraguan reconstruction government.

HIJACKED RED CROSS PLANE ARRIVES WITH 150 REFUGEES

PA190019 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2308 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jul (LATIN)--A DC-8 chartered by the International Red Cross and later hijacked in Managua's airport by deserting Nicaraguan national guardsmen arrived here this afternoon with at least 150 people on board. According to airport sources, the passengers are Nicaraguan National Guard members who traveled with their families.

Despite the Guatemalan authorities' silence, the sources said [words indistinct] a group of Nicaraguans who allegedly arrived on that plane. The possibility was not discarded in local political circles that other planes hijacked in Managua may have landed today at Guatemala City's La Aurora Airport. Access to the airport has been impeded by strict security measures.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT ESTRADA DOCTRINE IN NICARAGUAN CASE

PA190407 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2240 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 JUL (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso announced here today that Honduras will abide by the Estrada Doctrine in Nicaragua's case. That doctrine tacitly recognizes the new governments of countries involved in conflicts, which gradually assume and retain power, simply by confirming the respective diplomatic representatives.

According to the foreign minister, the Honduran military government awaits developments in Nicaragua with expectation. The foreign minister was asked about an alleged recognition of provisional President Francisco Urcuyo shortly before it was learned that the Nicaraguan National Guard had surrendered.

"We abide by the Estrada Doctrine and we are retaining our ambassador in Nicaragua," Eliseo Perez Cadalso responded. The Honduran foreign minister refused to comment on the arrival of 14 Nicaraguan Air Force planes this morning in Tegucigalpa, in what constitutes a mass desertion.

NICARAGUAN AIRPLANES LAND IN TEGUCIGALPA AMID SPECULATION

PA181808 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 12 Nicaraguan Air Force planes landed here this morning and authorities reportedly established a security cordon. Two large helicopters, three DC-3's, four push-pulls, and another small aircraft were identified.

After they landed, at approximately 1030 local time (1530 GMT), the Honduran Air Force transferred the Nicaraguan airplanes to its hangars. It was observed from a distance that two large planes were unloaded and army buses arrived at the Honduran Air Force installation.

It is speculated here that two Nicaraguan Air Force pilots have deserted and decided to surrender in Honduras for fear of falling into the hands of Sandinists, whose columns have been marching on Managua since last night. According to another version, Nicaraguan pilots are evacuating prominent persons of the former government of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Honduran authorities were maintaining total silence regarding the arrival of the Nicaraguan planes.

186 Refugees Reported on Planes

PA182321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2211 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--One hundred and eighty-six people, including crew members and military and civilian personnel, arrived this morning in Tegucigalpa aboard 14 planes. An official bulletin released by the Honduran Armed Forces' Public Relations Office has confirmed this information, adding that the people who arrived aboard these Nicaraguan planes have requested and obtained from the Honduran Government the protection to which they are entitled in accordance with international law.

According to the Honduran authorities, of the 14 Nicaraguan planes, 8 belong to the Nicaraguan Air Force and 6 to civilian transportation companies. The official bulletin adds that the planes arrived unexpectedly and received authorization to land. The official bulletin also denies the rumor that several Nicaraguan Air Force jets have also landed here. According to the armed forces, the planes that landed in Tegucigalpa are: Three 58-P helicopters, three C-185 planes, two C-337 push-pulls, two DC-3's, two C-46's, one C-47 and one DC-6.

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT URCUYO TO TURN OVER POWER TO RECONSTRUCTION JUNTA

PA181941 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1938 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] We have been told unofficially that Nicaraguan provisional President Francisco Urcuyo has decided to turn over power to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Urcuyo Reportedly Leaving Country

PA190040 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Everything seems to indicate that Nicaraguan President Urcuyo is fleeing the country at this moment. President Francisco Urcuyo has just left the government fortress, and the driver of his vehicle said he was heading for the airport.

Everything seems to indicate that President Urcuyo is not fleeing Managua after meeting with U.S. Ambassador Pezzullo, who had been withdrawn from Managua this morning by the U.S. State Department and was then told to return to the Nicaraguan capital. Pezzullo met with President Urcuyo, who is in a car and is heading for the airport.

Reportedly Will Go To Guatemala

PA190129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0110 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Radio Monumental reported here today that Nicaraguan provisional President Francisco Urcuyo will go to Guatemala this evening. It was reported that Urcuyo, who succeeded Somoza at dawn yesterday and later promised that he would govern Nicaragua until 1981, has left the government bunker in Managua and is heading for Las Mercedes International Airport to fly to La Aurora Airport in Guatemala City. Urcuyo was Nicaragua's ambassador to Guatemala several years ago.

Government Denies 'Capitulation'

PA182249 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 2153 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] A report just received by Radio Monumental states that Francisco Urcuyo's information secretary denies that [the Nicaraguan Government] has surrendered. It states that they remain in Managua.

In addition, Nicaragua's Radio National also denied this afternoon that the National Guard, which is loyal to provisional President Francisco Urcuyo, has surrendered. The radio station issued appeals to the Nicaraguan people not to be deceived by rumors of capitulation. It added that Urcuyo's provisional government was making arrangements that would allow for a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan crisis.

The radio station issued its denial at a time when the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction had confirmed, from the city of Leon to which it traveled this morning, reports of the surrender of the Nicaraguan army.

NATIONAL GUARD GENERAL STAFF URGED URCUYO TO RESIGN

PA190256 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0149 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 18 Jul (LATIN)--According to official sources here, the National Guard's General Staff today urged provisional President Francisco Urcuyo to turn power over to the Government of National Reconstruction. Otherwise, he would be faced with a military coup.

PRESIDENT URCUYO VICTIM OF NATIONAL GUARD COUP D'ETAT

PA181734 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] News from Nicaragua is increasingly worse. They are quite contradictory. A few minutes ago it was reported that a coup d'etat had been staged in Nicaragua. It was said, although not confirmed, that the [National Guard] general staff had assumed power in Nicaragua and that President Urcuyo had been overthrown. We were told from Managua that President Urcuyo had been overthrown by the National Guard, and this has not been confirmed yet.

National Guard Denies Coup

PA181739 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1735 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan National Guard has just stated that the rumor that it had carried out a coup d'etat against Urcuyo is completely false. Urcuyo is meeting with the National Guard chiefs right now and he continues to rule Nicaragua. We repeat: It is false that the National Guard has carried out a coup d'etat against President Urcuyo.

NATIONAL GUARD SURRENDERS TO RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

PA181953 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1936 GMT 15 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Attention, here is last-minute news from the northern border, Eduardo Leiva reporting: The Nicaraguan National Guard has surrendered. The last Somoquist redoubt has surrendered to the Nicaraguan provisional government.

We repeat this information from the northern border. Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo is visiting the area of Guanacaste and a few minutes ago he passed us the information that the Nicaraguan National Guard has surrendered to the provisional government. The information was given by a source close to the Sandinist army. The members of the Nicaraguan provisional government apparently are scheduled to hold a news conference at 1500 today to give details to national and international newsmen of this information that we are reporting exclusively through Noticias Monumental to Central America and other parts of Latin America.

We repeat: A few minutes ago, high-ranking government authorities in San Jose received information from the Nicaraguan provisional government, some of whose members are here in Costa Rica and others in Leon, that the Nicaraguan National Guard has laid down its arms and is ready to accept the installation of the provisional government.

The situation in northern Costa Rica and in southern Nicaragua is completely calm. A counteroffensive by the National Guard had been expected but did not occur.

Junta Confirms Guard's Surrender

PA182222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2030 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Nicaragua's junta of the Government of National Reconstruction confirmed here this afternoon that the National Guard, loyal to provisional President Francisco Urcuyo, has surrendered.

According to a spokesman of the Sandinist guerrillas new government, the National Guard surrendered about 1300. The surrender constituted the culmination of a day of agitation during which the National Guard chiefs abandoned Nicaragua by boarding a dozen planes headed for Honduras and Guatemala.

Secretary Denies Guard's Surrender

PA182202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2150 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Humberto Sanchez, the Nicaraguan presidency's press secretary, has denied that the National Guard has surrendered to the Sandinists. He categorically denied this when a correspondent asked him about the surrender announced by the rebel government in Costa Rica.

Further on Official Denial

PA182300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2215 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--National Guard troops can still be seen patrolling Managua. The National Guard commands were renewed yesterday after Gen Anastasio Somoza resigned and left the country. President Francisco Urcuyo Maliano is expected to hold a news conference tonight. The time for that news conference has already been postponed three times today.

National Guard Director Federico Mejia Gonzalez was promoted to the rank of general today.

According to the progovernment newspaper NOVEDADES, political prisoners are being released after their respective cases have been individually reviewed. It has also been announced that Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa has been removed from his posts as ambassador to the United States and to the OAS.

Meanwhile, U.S. Embassy officials met with President Urcuyo after U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo left Managua. No information has been provided about this meeting, which was attended by U.S. Charge d'Affaires Thomas O'Donnell.

According to government officials, newsman Rene Castrillo has been seriously injured by the Sandinists. A group of retired officers reportedly left the country today in a plane used to carry meat to the United States.

RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT JUNTA INSTALLED IN LEON

PA181626 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (AFP)--The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction supported by the Sandinist guerrillas installed itself this morning in Nicaraguan territory in the city of Leon (90 km from Managua), Sandinist sources in Managua reported.

The five members of the junta are already in Nicaragua's second largest city, which has been occupied by the guerrillas for several weeks. Three members of the junta--Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez and Alfredo Robelo--left San Jose, Costa Rica, aboard a plane for Leon at dawn today.

According to opposition sources, the other two members of the junta--Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Moises Hassan--who were already in Nicaraguan territory commanding guerrilla units have also gone to Leon to meet with the rest of the provisional government. Guerrilla leader Tomas Borge, who heads the most radical sector of the Sandinist Front, is apparently also in Leon. According to the guerrilla "Radio Venceremos" in Leon, Tomas Borge headed a political rally in Leon yesterday. He warned the participants that the struggle has just begun and alerted them against eventual U.S. intervention in Nicaragua "with the marines or through the forces of the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA]."

FSLN Communique on Installation

PA181831 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1810 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Communique by the Joint National Directorate and staffs of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, 18 July--read by FSLN spokesman; recorded]

[Text] Communique of the Joint National Directorate and staffs of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to our heroic people and the peoples of the world:

The victory of the Sandinist forces on all fronts of the national territory, which forced genocidal Anastasio Somoza and the Somozist officers and officials responsible for abominable crimes against the people to flee the country, enabled us to guarantee the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the legitimate representative of the people's will, the exercise of its functions in the liberated territory. Therefore, the Government of National Reconstruction has been installed in the city of Leon, where, along with the Sandinist fighters and the people in arms, it is assuming the historic responsibility of directing the destiny of our fatherland toward its complete liberation after completely eradicating all vestiges of infamous Somozism. The march to victory does not stop. Long Live the Government of National Reconstruction! Long Live the Heroic Nicaraguan People!

Junta Reportedly in Virtual Control

PA190336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Jul (AFP)--It was learned from a reliable source here today that the provisional government junta took virtual control of Nicaragua at 1945 [1045 GMT Thursday] after acting President Francisco Urcuyo resigned. Urcuyo, who attempted to remain in the presidency and continue the struggle against the Sandinists, left Managua by air for Guatemala, where he was expected to arrive at approximately 2130 [0330 GMT on Thursday].

A high-ranking Guatemalan Government official told AFP here that strict security measures will be observed in receiving Urcuyo to prevent any attack [on his life]. The official added that the former acting president's family had left for Guatemala this afternoon.

Meanwhile, in Somoza's bunker in Managua, a private on guard duty is answering the telephone. There is no longer anyone here, he said tonight in responding to a call from AFP in this capital. I was told not to leave, he added, but I was not told what to say to anyone who asked for Dr Urcuyo...therefore, I cannot say whether he will return.

Observers here noted that Somoza's shortlived successor abandoned his attempts to remain in power because of a total lack of support.

Meanwhile, government sources in the Guatemalan capital expressed the belief that Vice Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who was kidnaped this morning, will be released in the next few hours. Government sources said that Alonso Lima could possibly have been kidnaped in order to force the Guatemalan Government to withdraw support from the acting government in Nicaragua. The source who was consulted stated that with the fall of the Urcuyo Government, there would no longer be any reason to hold the Guatemalan vice foreign minister.

Junta To Go to Managua Tomorrow

PA190527 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0501 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A spokesman for the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction told ACAN-EFE here tonight that the new government of that Central American nation will be installed in Managua at midday tomorrow. Since early Wednesday morning, the junta has been in the western Nicaraguan city of Leon, to which it traveled from the Costa Rican capital.

The source indicated that the members of the Sandinist government's cabinet and advisers who have not entered Nicaragua will go there from San Jose at noon (1800 GMT) on Thursday aboard the Mexican presidential plane which will come to this capital for that purpose. The spokesman added that prior to this, reconnaissance planes from countries which are friendly toward the junta will fly over Managua because the personnel of the Las Mercedes International Airport control tower have left their posts.

In addition, "pockets" of Nicaraguan army soldiers who continue to fight remain in various parts of the country and there are plans to eliminate them tonight. The Nicaraguan army surrendered this afternoon and Francisco Urcuyo Maliano, the provisional president who replaced Gen Anastasio Somoza, sought asylum in Guatemala tonight.

Meeting With FSLN Commanders in Leon

PA181922 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Leon [Sandinist capital of Nicaragua], 18 Jul (AFP)--The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, supported by the Sandinist guerrillas and installed here today, has been meeting since early this morning with all the military commanders of the Sandinist front, a Sandinist source told AFP. The 90-km highway which links Leon with Managua was completely clear at noon today and the National Guard has withdrawn all its troops to the limits of Managua.

Urcuyo Will Be 'Ousted' Within 24 Hours

PA181351 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez interview with Eden Pastora, Commander Cero at a Costa Rican airport as Pastora left for Nicaragua--no date given, recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you feel about the latest developments and Somoza's departure from Nicaragua?

[Answer] Very good. It is what we expected--to overthrow the dictatorship in order to give freedom to people.

[Question] How do you feel about this victory?

[Answer] It seems inconceivable, but we overthrew the cruelest dictatorship in Latin America militarily.

[Question] Do you think Urcuyo's promise to stay in power will be valid?

[Answer] No. If we ousted Somoza, we can oust Urcuyo. We will oust him within 24 hours.

[Question] Thank you.

[Answer] Okay. [in English] [applause in background]

First Official Pronouncement

PA182237 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 2129 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Pronouncement by Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction read by junta spokesman Manuel Espinoza at news conference held by junta representatives at Balmoral Hotel in San Jose, Costa Rica on 18 July 1979--live]

[Text] The Government of National Reconstruction makes the following appeal to the people:

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has proclaimed that it is implacable in combat and generous in victory. In this regard, the Government of National Reconstruction calls on the people of Nicaragua to respect the immunity of embassies.

At the same time, it notes that (?churches) throughout the country should also serve as havens for military personnel who desire refuge. However, those military personnel must lay down their arms.

We urge the people of Nicaragua, while respecting those principles, to join with revolutionary happiness in the celebration of the triumph of the heroic movement of the Nicaraguan people, which has been achieved with the dismantling of the repressive apparatus of the (?Somoza government).

In addition, we call on the Nicaraguan people to remain calm and wait for instructions from the Government of National Reconstruction in order to immediately begin the tasks of reconstruction upon the arrival of the junta in a liberated area.

This is the first official pronouncement of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Long Live the Heroic People of Nicaragua! (?Long Live) the Sandinist National Liberation Front! Honor to the Memory of Our Heroes!

[Signed] Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, 18 July 1979, year of the liberation of Nicaragua.

Message to Nicaraguan People

PA190139 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 2035 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Message to Nicaraguan people from the Government of National Reconstruction, as read by Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, no date or location given--recorded]

[Text] To the heroic people of Nicaragua: The Government of National Reconstruction announces to the world that the victorious Sandinist forces, with the unbreakable support of the heroic people of Nicaragua, have expelled the tyrant Anastasio Somoza Debayle and his closest friends from our fatherland. This is a victory that our warriors have won and nothing and no one will take it away from us. This victory obtained through armed actions belongs to the people for their heroic determination.

At this point of the liberation war which the Nicaraguan people are waging, we must not allow discredited and sempiternal politicians, who are accomplices of the Somozist dictatorship, to take the fruits of this victory away from our youth and people.

We must not allow Somozism to continue running our country's destiny now that Somoza has been ousted. We ask every sector of Nicaraguan society not to give up in their struggles against the Somozist regime, which has been internationally repudiated. We must not permit Somozism to continue ruling Nicaragua. We must not accept any solution resulting from maneuvers intended to maintain the Somozist regime. Those who have these pretensions must realize that the armed struggle will continue until Somozism has been completely eradicated from our country and that all the responsibility for the dead and future problems will fall on them.

We Nicaraguans are aware of our responsibility in this struggle which has been imposed on us as the only means of obtaining freedom which consists of eliminating the tyranny and oppression, which we are sure we will obtain at any price.

The Government of National Reconstruction, loyal to the people's cause, reiterates its unmovable decision to continue struggling against any puppet Somozist government which tries to take victory away from us.

Our warriors will continue fighting until all the forces of the tyranny are liquidated and the politicians who are taking advantage of our sacrifice are expelled from the country.

Our only goal in this war against oppression is free fatherland or death.

Issued by the Government of National Reconstruction.

[Signed] Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo, Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega and Moises Hassan, 17 July 1979

People Asked To Remain Calm

PA182015 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1950 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Communique issued by press office of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction 18 July--read by announcer]

[Text] Attention, Nicaraguan brothers: We would like to inform you of the following in the name of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.
[paragraph continues]

In view of the latest events characterized by the general collapse of the National Guard in Nicaragua, we would like to tell the Nicaraguan people:

The Nicaraguan people should remain calm. The cause of the armed Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], has been victorious. The Nicaraguan people should respect the international practice of immunity for the embassies. The FSLN reiterates that it promises that the churches may be refuges for national guardsmen who have decided to stop fighting, as long as they lay down their arms and enter the churches unarmed. We ask the Nicaraguan people to remain calm and not carry out any acts of vandalism in the city. Remember that we have to reconstruct our country.

In the next few hours over Radiodifusora Nacional [Domestic Service], now the radio station of the free people of Nicaragua, and over the television system we will be giving precise instructions to the Nicaraguan people.

Long Live the Free Nicaraguan People! Long Live the Sandinist People's Insurrection!
Long Live Freedom, Democracy, and Justice!

[Signed] Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Year of liberation.

Sandinists Urged to Continue Fighting

PA181828 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1721 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--At the moment the departure of U.S. Ambassador Larry Pezzullo was announced, officials of the government of Francisco Urcuyo Maliano stated that there was no reason to turn over power to the Sandinist junta. The government officials said Managua has not disintegrated and that it has the support of the new National Guard authorities.

The new foreign minister, Harry Bodan, said that President Urcuyo accepts a dialog with the opposition based on mutual respect and taking into account the new situation in Nicaragua. The president, who replaced Gen Anastasio Somoza early yesterday after Somoza resigned and left for the United States, will hold a news conference at the "bunker," his fortified office.

Moreover, military sources stated that they did not know anything about the report that the Sandinist government junta had gone to Leon, a city in the country's northwest. It was unofficially reported that the U.S. ambassador left Nicaragua with almost all the members of the U.S. diplomatic mission. It was not possible to confirm the rumors that Pezzullo was leaving to protest Urcuyo's unexpected decision to remain in power until 1981. The U.S. ambassador and the new president met at the "bunker" yesterday afternoon.

Radio Sandino today aired a statement by Violeta Barrios, the widow of murdered newsman Pedro Joaquín Chamorro and member of the rebel junta, asking Nicaraguans to fight so that "Somozism without Somoza" will not be installed. "Those who try to make Somozism prevail must understand that the armed struggle will continue in Nicaragua until the total eradication of all Somozist traces. The responsibility for more human losses and destruction will fall exclusively on those who are determined to maintain Somozism," Violeta Barrios added.

She said that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction reaffirms its firm decision to continue in the struggle against any "puppet" government of Somozism which tries to snatch victory from the junta and urged the Sandinist combatants to continue in their task to annihilate the forces of the dictatorship and the politicians who are trying to take advantage of the sacrifice of the Nicaraguan youths.

Terms Set for Guard's Surrender

PA181347 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1307 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (EFE)--The terms set by the Sandinist Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction today for the final surrender of the National Guard are as follows:

--Over national radio and television, Col Federico Mejia, National Guard chief, will order his troops back to their quarters and to remain under Sandinist control.

--The general staff of the Sandinist National Liberation Front will order a cease-fire for its troops.

--All Somozist garrisons that want to join the cease-fire will fly a white flag and turn in their weapons.

Colonel Mejia, a Sandinist representative and archbishop Obando y Bravo met at Somoza's old "bunker" until 1000 [as received] discussing the terms.

At the end of the meeting one of the participants said the talks were stalled at Sandinist request of an "unconditional surrender."

However, both parties agreed to pursue the negotiations in San Jose, Costa Rica, today under the auspices of President Rodrigo Carazo.

The archbishop of Managua, the Nicaraguan Red Cross president and select diplomatic corps members can guarantee the agreement, according to a communique released by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in the Costa Rican capital.

According to Sandinist and National Guard radio broadcasts monitored in Nicaragua, hundreds of demoralized and exhausted Somozist soldiers began surrendering yesterday afternoon or joined the guerrillas.

In Managua, guerrilla forces continue mopping up the Somoza redoubts and are close to the center of the city.

D'Escoto on U.S. Talks Role

PA181458 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Telephone interview with Father Miguel d'Escoto, official spokesman of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, in San Jose--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Can you tell us when the Government of National Reconstruction left for Nicaragua?

[Answer] The junta left last night at 0011 for Nicaragua. They are now in Leon, provisional capital of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

[Question] Father, I would like to know why the junta changed its plans to go to Managua, to be accompanied by a number of dignitaries and seen off with full honors by the Costa Rican Government, as scheduled yesterday? What led it to leave at dawn today?

[Answer] I believe the public is well aware that the Somozist regime had reached an agreement with U.S. Ambassador Pezzullo so tyrant Somoza would leave the country early yesterday morning and interim President Urcuyo would turn over power to the junta in a ceremony at which the archbishop would be present. However, this orderly transition was made impossible due to the position of Mr. Urcuyo. He apparently was not elected for a brief transition period but has said that he plans to stay in power until Somoza's term expires in 1981. In view of this, it is evident that a political solution is impossible and the war has to continue. Therefore, we believe it important that the government be present in Nicaragua and that we continue the struggle until we achieve the total and absolute annihilation of the Somozist regime.

[Question] Father D'Escoto, you have lived in the United States for many years and among the members of the reconstruction government you are the one who knows most about the system and the domestic forces that influence the decisions of the Washington government regarding Nicaragua. Yesterday afternoon there was another meeting between the members of the reconstruction government and Carter's envoy, Ambassador Bowdler. Could you tell us the reaction of the U.S. Government, which gave its word to the reconstruction junta that the Somozist regime had accepted the agreement, which has now not been kept?

[Answer] First of all there was no meeting yesterday between the Government of National Reconstruction and Ambassador Bowdler. William Bowdler is fully aware that the agreement has not been carried out as agreed. However, Ambassador Pezzullo in Nicaragua is attempting to evade this problem by saying that there never really had been an agreement in Nicaragua, but an understanding. With this type of logic, he is trying to avoid the grave responsibility he has had ever since he committed himself to doing something and now has not kept that promise.

[Question] You are making a very serious statement. Although there apparently was no signed written agreement, it was clear that there was a general agreement for the transition process on the basis of the plan for the establishment of peace which you proposed a few days ago. Is that right?

[Answer] Look, one has [words indistinct]. In the first place, although it was true that there was an agreement, it must be pointed out that we never asked for the inclusion of a single comma. The only thing we did was to accept a solution, which was not the method we believed was advisable, since we believed it had serious defects such as the one which is now obvious. That is, we accepted that the United States had more influence than anyone else over tyrant Somoza. After all, Somoza is a creature of the United States. He maintained very close and cordial relations with the United States, and if anyone could have influence over him it must be the U.S. Government. But from this to saying that the United States has influence over the Congress and the group of persons (which make up the Somozist Congress) [words indistinct]. However, there is a certain imperialist arrogance which makes the United States believe it has more influence and strength than it really does.

In this specific case, it is difficult for me to say if the United States overestimated its strength or if there was bad will on the part of Ambassador Pezzullo. This would be speculating, and at this time we are not interested in wasting our time on this type of speculation. I would say that the method proposed by the United States has evidently failed and the only thing left is to continue the method we have followed since the beginning. It is the only method that will convince Somozism. This is the method of immediately isolating it by breaking diplomatic and other relations with the Somozist regime and by recognizing the Government of National Reconstruction as the only legitimate government of Nicaragua.

This is the only method that will clearly persuade the Somoquist army, the so-called National Guard, that everything has ended and that it has to abandon the idea that things could change in its favor. The United States and other countries have not wanted to follow the example of Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Ecuador, which have broken relations with the regime. I hope they will do so now and take the further step of recognizing the Government of National Reconstruction as the legitimate representative of the Nicaraguan people.

SANDINIST GUERRILLA LEADER DORA TELLEZ INTERVIEWED

WA191100 Lima CORREO in Spanish 1 Jul 79 pp 10-11 WA

[Excerpts] Panama--In an exclusive interview at the Tinajita barracks overlooking the Canal Zone, Dora Maria Tellez, the 22-year-old FSLN cadre member identified as "Commander Dos" during the attack on the Nicaraguan National Palace on 22 August 1978, discussed the future of Nicaragua, the nature of the Sandinist movement and the international implications of its struggle.

Rejecting the idea of any non-Sandinist future government as a "Somoza regime without Somoza, favored by those who seek to perpetuate dictatorship under the guise of preserving the National Guard," Tellez described the FSLN as a political and military organization open to criticism and self-criticism, but where someone, whose authority is never questioned, is always "primarily responsible."

Tellez also dismissed the view that Somoza's early collapse would have found the Sandinists too weak to assume power. "Whoever says that is not in Nicaragua or is not in touch with our people. A year from now we would have missed a great opportunity. We must decide: It's now or never," she added.

As to what the Sandinists planned to do with the Somozas, Tellez said the latter would, of course, be tried as war criminals. "Besides, they have been tried already," she said. Asked to further explain this point, Tellez replied that "they have been sentenced to death." Pressed to specify when and where the trial had been held, she answered: "A people's trial. The people have sentenced them. The people say so on the streets."

The Somozas have managed to rule for so long, Tellez said, because they have held an economic power as complete as their military power. A third factor, she claimed, is "imperialism." All the Somozas have had has been due to the backing of the "gringos." "Every gringo ambassador has been pro-Somoza, and not even the U.S. State Department has managed to curb this. The U.S. State Department could not pay them as well as Somoza. The first gringo ambassador at the inception of the Somoza dynasty was no exception. Even his own wife was Somoza Garcia's mistress."

Listing three earlier U.S. "occupations" of Nicaragua, Tellez added: "We usually speak of a fourth occupation, beginning in 1974. Gringo advisers arrived then. Gringos even ordered the massacre at Matagalpa. Two North American mercenaries fell on the northern front." Asked if she was there at the time, Tellez said she was and said that those Americans were point men of an advanced force. "They looked completely like gringos, and they spoke in English," she added. "They wore the spotted camouflage uniforms of the National Guard, as do other mercenaries from South Vietnam, Brazil and Argentina, who are also there."

Tellez remarked that the FSLN only received moral support from abroad. Even Cuba, she said, only gave them moral support, and such aid as that given to political exiles. It is the same aid extended to us by the Panamanian Government."

FAO EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

PA181920 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1656 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Statement by Nicaraguan Broad Opposition Front on July--read by announcer]

[Text] At the current historic crossroads for our fatherland, the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] addresses the people of Nicaragua, America, and the world to express the following:

1. Today more than ever is the hour of total unity. Therefore the FAO reiterates its support for the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which is the only Nicaraguan government committed to guarantee the transition to a regime of authentic pluralistic democracy and social justice desired by the Nicaraguan people.
2. All attitudes that prolong the bloodshed and increase the country's destruction should be set aside on behalf of national peace and concord. Therefore the pretense by Francisco Urcuyo and those who support him deserves our most vigorous protest.
3. The FAO demands that the American governments immediately implement the resolution of the 17th OAS consultative session by recognizing the Government of National Reconstruction.
4. As a result of this position, the FAO appeals to all members and supporters of the organizations which make up the FAO and all the Nicaraguan people to mobilize and close ranks around the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and to energetically continue the struggle for the defense of the sacred interests of the fatherland.
5. In this crucial hour we urge all peoples of the world who have so generously expressed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle to demand that their governments adopt a position that will permit the triumph of peace, justice and democratic pluralism in Nicaragua by recognizing and supporting the Government of National Reconstruction provisionally installed in the city of Leon.

San Jose, Costa Rica, 18 July 1979. Broad Opposition Front.

'WANT TO LIVE IN PEACE,' SAYS SANDINIST COMMANDER CERO

PA181355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2037 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Montevideo, 17 Jul (EFE)--Sandinist leader Eden Pastora, known as "Commander Cero," today told Uruguayan newsmen that his movement "will immediately dedicate itself to reconstructing Nicaragua" after Anastasio Somoza's fall. Pastora told Uruguayan newsman Francisco Artigas, of Montevideo's EL DIA: "We Sandinists will dedicate ourselves to work and to peace because we want to live in peace."

Eden Pastora led the occupation of Managua's National Palace last August when the Sandinists held Nicaraguan legislators as hostages for several days. Commander Cero, who was believed to be in Caracas meeting with the Andean Pact foreign ministers, was in fact fighting in Nicaragua and, according to the Uruguayan newsmen, around noon "he came up to the Costa Rican border to talk to the newsmen there."

According to the Sandinist leader, Somoza "will be taken away by the gringos. They put him here, they breast-fed him and, logically, they must now take him away." Asked about the National Guard's fate, Eden Pastora said: "Without its general staff, without its commanders, without the head that had been leading it in this horrendous genocide which has shocked the world, the National Guard will crumble."

Finally he stressed that the Sandinists "will be democratic. We will give people their freedom. I shall correct myself: We will give the people something which already belongs to them--the right to be free. They will seek their type of government at the polls. If they want a radical, moderate, rightwing or ultrarightist government, it is our duty to respect the ideal for which so many Nicaraguans have died--the right to be free."

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL ORTEGA DEPARTS FOR U.S.

PY181247 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 17 Jul (AFP)--Alfonso Ortega Urbina, former ambassador of Somoza's government to Brazil, left today with his family for the United States, according to a report released here tonight. The report released by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry adds that Brazil did not set any deadline for Ambassador Ortega Urbina to leave the country when relations with Anastasio Somoza's government were severed on 25 June.

AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY QUINTANA ASKS FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM

PY181256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0410 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Jul (TELAM-EFE)--Alberto Quintana, ambassador to Montevideo for Anastasio Somoza's government, has asked the Uruguayan Government for political asylum. Quintana, who is the son of Somoza's foreign minister, Julio Quintana, stated to newsmen after a meeting with Uruguayan Acting Foreign Minister Julio Cesar Lupinacci that he will remain in Montevideo if President Mendez' government grants him the right of asylum.

The ambassador stated that he considers that his tenure of his post has ceased, the same as that of his counterparts in Argentina and Chile. He said: I am President Somoza's ambassador, and I do not know who the Sandinists are. Quintana met for over an hour with Lupinacci and his advisers at the Foreign Ministry and reported to them the details of Gen Anastasio Somoza's resignation. There was no immediate reaction to the request for political asylum in Uruguayan official circles. A Foreign Ministry source said that the situation is being studied and that contacts are being maintained with Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez, who is in Santiago, Chile.

Quintana Denies Requesting Asylum

PY181624 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan ambassador to Uruguay, who has resigned from his post, will remain in Montevideo for some time. This was said by Alberto Quintana himself, when he was asked by El Espectador after his meeting with the Uruguayan interim foreign minister, to whom he made an official report on the change of government. He then told Julio Cesar Lupinacci of his decision to resign from his post as ambassador. Replying to a question asked by El Espectador he said that he would remain in Montevideo for a few weeks, but that he had not requested any political asylum.

URCUYO GOVERNMENT ORDERS RESTRICTIONS ON REPORTING

PA182205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (AFP)--President Francisco Urcuyo decided here today to prohibit direct reports from Managua by foreign correspondents. The measure went into effect at 1330 (1930 GMT).

It is not known if the measure will be applied strictly. This morning officers accompanied by armed troops entered the lobby of the Intercontinental Hotel to announce the measure to correspondents. The officers indicated that all reporting on the situation in Nicaragua from now on will have to have prior authorization from the Presidential Press Office because some newsmen have issued false reports on Nicaragua.

Hotel operators were ordered not to pass any international communications to the newsmen. They cannot receive calls from abroad either. The same instructions were given for the use of the sole Telex machine in the hotel. Menacing armed troops were posted in the hotel lobby to make sure that the new instructions of President Urcuyo on press reports are followed.

RADIO NACIONAL TO REDEFINE BROADCASTING POLICY

PA181949 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1852 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Telephone report by unidentified correspondent on northern border--recorded]

[Excerpt] Managua's Radiodifusora Nacional, the official voice of the Somozist government and now of Urcuyo's government, has announced that it will leave the news blank until tomorrow.

Apparently everything is ready in an effort to reach a new policy regarding information given out by Radio Nacional of the Nicaraguan Government. It also announced that it will continue its activities until one side or another side fails. This means that the National Guard of Urcuyo and Somoza will continue fighting the Sandinist forces.

Radiodifusora Nacional announced it will eliminate news and commentaries that are progovernment and that have been offensive to the Costa Rican Government and its president. The radio has also been lashing out at the Panamanian Government, the Venezuelan Government and other governments that have recognized the Nicaraguan provisional government.

Commander Bravo has said he does not recognize any government other than Urcuyo's. Slogans aired over Radiodifusora Nacional are: "To Win One Must Struggle, Not Desert", "We Are Marching Toward Final Victory as Official Spokesman of the National Guard."

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN REPORTEDLY HIJACK TWO PLANES

PA182139 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2116 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Former Nicaraguan national guardsmen have hijacked two planes and are on their way to San Jose, Costa Rica. According to confidential information received approximately 15 minutes ago, two planes, an Electra and a DC-9, have taken off for Costa Rica carrying Nicaraguan national guardsmen who, in the face of the outcome of their country's crisis, have decided to seek refuge in Costa Rican territory.

The Costa Rican authorities have no further information, but it is expected that the hijacked planes will be landing at the Juan Santamaria International Airport in about 45 minutes.

LAS MERCEDES AIRPORT CLOSED, PILOTS DESERT IN PLANES

PA181642 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1622 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Las Mercedes International Airport in Nicaragua is closed at this moment to all types of operations, according to the control tower at the Juan Santamaria International Airport here, due to desertion by pilots of Nicaraguan Air Force combat planes this morning who left for Honduras, to Tegucigalpa or to La Mesa Airport in San Pedro Sula.

GUARDSMEN TAKE OVER BRITISH RED CROSS PLANE

PA181745 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (AFP)--A large group of national guardsmen today attacked two British-Nicaraguan Red Cross planes and forced the pilots to let their relatives flee the country, according to reports circulating in this capital. Reporters could not confirm the report because National Guard checkpoints prevent access to their airport.

Shots were heard earlier in the airport area and it was believed to be a guerrilla attack on the airbase. The guardsmen have forced hundreds of persons waiting to depart the country to return to the capital. All regular LANICA flights have been canceled.

MILITARY STAFF SUMMONED TO MEETING; BOACO FALLS

PA181621 Paris AFP in Spanish 1542 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (AFP)--There was an atmosphere of great expectation today at the military installations located around what used to be the presidential bunker and which today is free from the customary vigilance of well-armed soldiers. The director of the National Guard, Col Federico Mejia, summoned top military chiefs to a meeting as news arrived that the city of Boaco, 100 km northeast of Managua, had surrendered to the guerrillas. Army sources said the general staff had begun to concentrate all combat units in the capital and was deploying them to defend Managua.

Tension mounted around 1000 when it was announced that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction had arrived in the city of Leon, which is occupied by Sandinist forces, aboard two planes. The official military sources did not wish to confirm the report that several officers and men had staged a partial walkout from their duties and that it was becoming difficult to maintain a combat spirit.

An air raid alert occurred today. A taxi driver near the Intercontinental Hotel said several soldiers had offered to rent his car to leave their garrison. The driver said he had trouble getting the soldiers to respect his vehicle. President Francisco Urcuyo was not in his office today, but it is understood that he has summoned Congress-- which now will have great difficulty in establishing itself with alternate members for today's scheduled session.

Shortly afterward, it was learned that Humberto Sanchez, the press secretary appointed by Urcuyo, had handed in his resignation. Without confirmation, it was learned that he had escaped uninjured from an attack, but details of the attack are unknown. Urcuyo immediately appointed Manuel Zurita to replace him, it was learned later.

ACAN REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION: CIVIL WAR 'MAY END SOON'

PA182353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2127 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua's army, loyal to the Somoza family for 50 years and to provisional President Francisco Urcuyo Maliano for a few hours, surrendered today to the Sandinist National Liberation Front's (FSLN) forces. The Nicaraguan soldiers lay down their weapons 36 hours after their commander in chief, Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, resigned both posts and sought asylum in Miami.

Costa Rican radio stations announced the Nicaraguan guards' surrender shortly before 1400 local time (2000 GMT). Correspondents at the Nicaraguan border were told this by guerrilla commanders who had been notified by the army command.

Journalist Manuel Espinoza, the official spokesman of Nicaragua's junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, later confirmed this information. According to Espinoza, at this moment Sandinist commanders are heading for Managua to take command of the armed forces.

Espinoza has asked all Nicaraguans to respect existing international treaties which guarantee the immunity of the embassies in Managua, where it is expected that hundreds of National Guard officers will seek asylum in order to leave Nicaragua within the next few hours.

The army surrendered after a 2-month-long guerrilla offensive which has cost Nicaragua 30,000 deaths and the total destruction of its cities, with losses exceeding \$3 billion.

This morning, there were signs that Nicaragua's civil war would soon come to an end. 14 Nicaraguan Air Force planes deserted and flew to Honduras. With this move the air force has ceased to exist in Nicaragua. Other officers had escaped earlier in a patrol boat to the Colombia island of San Andres, located in the Pacific Ocean.

Last night, 800 other National guardsmen and their commanders lay down their weapons in the cities of Somoto and Ocotal. With this, both cities, as well as Nicaragua's entire northern region have come under Sandinist control.

Early yesterday, when provisional President Francisco Urcuyo, who was supposed to turn power over to the Sandinist government, announced he would retain his post until 1981, rumors began circulating that the National Guard would not obey his orders.

Nonetheless, this morning, the army launched a large-scale offensive against the city of Leon, where three of the five junta members arrived early today from San Jose. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo and Sergio Ramirez arrived from the Costa Rican capital. Moises Hassan and Daniel Ortega, both members of the new Nicaraguan government, were already fighting in Nicaragua.

A spokesman of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction told this agency that within the next few hours Urcuyo Maliano will turn power over to the government proclaimed by the Sandinists on 16 June.

FSLN PREPARES ALL-OUT DRIVE AGAINST NATIONAL GUARD

PA181936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jul (AFP)--The Sandinist front chief of staff has ordered the mobilization of all Sandinist columns to liquidate the last positions of the Nicaraguan National Guard, according to a report from a guerrilla spokesman here this morning. The communique added that the Sandinist squads and columns have consolidated their positions in more than 35 cities and towns in the country.

Granada, the third largest city in Nicaragua, some 44 km from Managua, has been under the total control of the Sandinists since this morning, when 420 soldiers surrendered with their arms and equipment.

Juigalpa, 137 km east of Managua fell to the Sandinist forces yesterday afternoon. The commander of the local garrison, Col Harry Pineda, escaped in a helicopter.

The guerrillas has assumed control of the two local radio stations in addition to six others throughout the country.

The border posts of Guasale and Las Manos, in the north, Penas Blancas in the south, as well as the main highways of Nicaragua and the airports of Leon and Chontales, are also in Sandinist hands.

Ten planes, which had been instructed by the military command to bomb several cities in the country, were flown to Honduras, where their pilots surrendered to authorities. Before departing, the communique continued, the pilots disarmed the heavy weapons at Las Mercedes International Airport in Managua.

Besides those planes, the pilots of four (?others) planes deserted earlier in the same manner, leaving the government of Francisco Urcuyo practically without an air force.

The Sandinists revealed that their forces are about to take control of the main port on the western coast of the country, in Corinto, some 150 km from Managua.

Continued Fighting in South

PA190416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0326 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Although 7 hours have passed since it was confirmed that the Nicaraguan National Guard has put down its arms, fighting continues in the southern part of this nation along the Costa Rican border.

A source within the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in San Jose, Costa Rica, said that army patrols continue fighting with insurgents in the area of Ostayo, where the army has established a "bottleneck" that has prevented the guerrillas from entering the southern city of Rivas.

Fighting in the south marked the beginning of the FSLN's final offensive in May, the epilog of which the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza Debayle and the flight tonight of his successor, Francisco Urcuyo Maliano, who attempted to stay in power.

Ostayo is located on the shores of Lake Cocibolca and is near the Inter-American Highway, which the rebels sought to use to infiltrate men and heavy artillery into Nicaragua from Costa Rica, where they have several bases and arsenals.

The untimely battle in Ostayo is being waged by troops from the Basic Infantry Training School [EEBI], which is directed by President Somoza's son, Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero. Spokesmen for the guerrillas indicated that the port of Corinto, on the Pacific Ocean, and the city of Chinandega in northern Managua, fell today to the FSLN, thus expanding the long list of cities and towns which have been taken. The spokesmen added that the local guards in Rivas are surrendering and asking the pardon of the inhabitants. The spokesmen said that the soldiers who have surrendered are requesting guarantees to remain in Nicaragua or to travel to Costa Rica or another nation. The sources added that "some of the soldiers believed the Somozist propaganda that if they fell into the hands of the Sandinists they would be assassinated. This is untrue, as we have demonstrated with hundreds of prisoners of war." The soldiers who have surrendered were told that they have nothing to fear, as long as they are not responsible for crimes. The Sandinist spokesman said that the FSLN has not put down its arms, and will not do so until there are no vestiges of Somozism left in power.

FSLN To March on Managua

PA181636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 18 Jul 79 .A

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (AFP)--Sandinist guerrillas last night were fighting the National Guard near Masaya in the east and near a crossroads from which they seemed ready to march on Managua. It was also reported that the guerrillas last night took virtually without any resistance, the city of Boaco, 100 km northeast of Managua. They also attacked Granada, 38 km east of the capital, which up to today had not been the scene of any fighting. Shortly after 1000 large troop contingents were posted in the far northwestern part of the Loma de Tiscapa military installations. An employee of the Press Secretariat of the presidency said she doubted the office would last more than 1 day. A retired officer was of the opinion that the military high command is preparing to defend Managua with a vast concentration of troops. In any event, he concluded, I hope that if the guerrillas win they will behave when they enter Managua.

FSLN Takes Up Positions Inside Managua

PA190503 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0430 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (LATIN)--The forces of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] entered Managua tonight and in an orderly manner took up positions in a dozen surrounding neighborhoods. In addition, military sources have reported that, following an order issued by Col Federico Mejia, director of the National Guard, the military garrisons throughout the country began surrendering to the Sandinists.

Sandinists Take Bunker

PA191436 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1248 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (LATIN)--Guerrilla forces today broke into the bunker, the fortified presidential offices in downtown Managua and the last bastion of the troops loyal to deposed President Anastasio Somoza. Hundreds of National Guard troops laid down their arms and surrendered when guerrillas seized the Somozist military bastion by assault amid a rain of automatic weapons fire.

LATE REPORTS ON DEVELOPING POLITICAL SITUATION

Junta To Arrive in Managua at Midday

PA181510 Paris AFP in Spanish 1455 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (AFP)--Radio National which fell into Sandinist hands, has announced that the junta of the provisional government, currently in Leon, will arrive in Managua at approximately 1100 (1700GMT). Sporadic shooting continued near Somoza's bunker and the National Guard infantry school at the time the announcement was being made. The Sandinist are trying to occupy the two sites.

New Statute in Effect; Constitution Abolished

PA191404 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan statute went into effect yesterday. It covers in its first point the program of reconstruction that began yesterday. In addition to abolishing the Constitution, it establishes that constitutional laws are not applicable, dissolves the Supreme Court of Justice, and abolishes the Superior Labor Tribunal and other structures of the Somoza regime. It also abolishes the laws that affect the Conservative Party, the only opposition party allowed under former President Somoza, whose members are generally known as "zancudos." The statute guarantees full respect for human rights in Nicaragua as well as the unconditional equality of Nicaraguans. It likewise guarantees freedom of conscience and of worship, freedom of spoken and written thought, and political and labor organization freedoms. The Sandinist state is divided into three provisional branches; the government junta, the council of state--that is, ministers and advisors--and the courts of justice.

Fighting Persists With Guard Redoubts

PA191457 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1432 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Shooting between Sandinist advance forces and Somoza guard redoubts continues in the Nicaraguan capital this morning. Ten civilians died last night in the Norazan and Lindazavista areas when the guardsmen opened fire on demonstrators who were celebrating the rebel victory. Local station ABC, which went on the air today after several months of silence, is calling on the military at the Managua trade center, the most important point in the city, to put down their weapons. The station is repeatedly telling the soldiers they are surrounded by Sandinist troops and should surrender to avoid further bloodshed. There are National Guard strongpoints all over the city still resisting the guerrillas despite the army's surrender and caretaker President Francisco Urcuyo's flight. Urcuyo replaced Gen Anastasio Somoza and wanted to rule until 1981, but stayed only 40 hours. Nicaraguan Red Cross President Ismael Reyes reported over the national radio that churches, schools and embassies are neutral zones and Somozists can seek refuge there because the Sandinist front will respect those areas.

U.S PEOPLE SEEN LOSING FAITH IN GOVERNMENT

FL190131 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman Commentary]

[Text] The dramatic appearance on television of President James Carter on Sunday 15 July 1979 and his speech on Monday 16 July in Kansas City to the members of the National Association of Governors are surprising deeds in the imperialist policy. Carter, with a serious face which 65 million people saw on their television screens, asked in Winston Churchill's best style for blood, sweat and tears from the North American people to face the energy crisis which today is joined to a confidence, moral and spiritual crisis which is affecting the United States.

The North American people are losing faith in its government. The crisis is seen all over. There are long lines at gasoline stations; every day prices are higher; inflation is not stopped and unemployment increases. In face of such a situation Carter seems to have decided to take the bull by the horns and face the problem. With a tone of voice which at times was plaintive and constantly dramatic, Carter asked for help and sacrifices to win the energy war, but the president did more. He blamed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries--OPEC--for the situation existing in the United States, and he tried to save his own image by placing responsibility for the errors committed on some of his collaborators and advisers and in this way apply Machiavelli's thesis that others should pay for the mistakes of the prince, who should not make mistakes.

At his [television] appearance and later in his speech in Kansas City, President Carter outlined a plan to face the energy crisis which calls for large reductions in petroleum imports, possible rationing of gasoline, energetic voluntary fuel savings in the country and the most important--an investment of \$140 billion to guarantee the energy security of the United States. It is a measure without parallel in times of peace. Following the natural commotion caused in the country by President Carter's remarks, another unexpected deed occurred which has never happened in the history of the United States--the resignation of the cabinet and the principal government counselors and advisers. All of this, which took place in a very short time, requires interpretation keys which can bring to light what is at the bottom of James Carter's attitude. We will try to enumerate some of the objective facts of recent Yankee policy which can aid in finding these interpretive keys.

The United States has entered into a new stage of industrial recession. The number of unemployed increases and it is estimated that in a short time this increase will be between two and three million more and that the inflation rate will be above 14 percent per year. Carter's popularity is alarming and it is estimated that at present it is below the level reached by Nixon the week before he resigned. The WALL STREET JOURNAL has written that many bad things were said of Nixon--that he was a liar, tricky, dishonest, but it was never said of him that he was a good-for-nothing because this is the worst thing that can be said of a president. This is what people are saying about Carter.

Carter is taking care of his image for the 1980 presidential election and he knows that that image is very low. A new and complete restructuring of his governing team has taken place, and therefore there is a need to dismiss some collaborators who are considered undesirable ballast for the upcoming elections. The analysts say that along with the political difficulties and Carter's unhappiness with some of his collaborators are the serious contradictions in the heart of the government on the line to follow in national and international policies besides the enormous difficulties in the economic area. One also notices a constant increase in pressure exerted by the most reactionary groups in the country.

In his speech at Kansas City, Carter at one point referred to the large petroleum enterprises, the black gold transnationals as they are called, but he lightly touched on them without delving into it. These petroleum transnationals, the so-called seven sisters, are the main cause of the energy crisis and the problems, which derived from this crisis, is faced by the United States and by extension, a good part of the world. But Carter did not lash out against the transnationals in the first place because he is there to defend the interests of those transnationals and in the second place because the shadow of John F. Kennedy projects over anyone who tries to change, no matter how slightly, the interests of the Yankee tycoons. Everything else is episodic and even folkloric. The North American domestic and foreign policy will not change substantially, except what would occur through a hardening of this policy. With this call to launch the energy battle, Carter wants to distract attention from the paralysis, stagnation and drift of the country and its bourgeois democratic system and at the same time hide the fact that the problems of the capitalist system are not only energy related.

DIOCLES TORRALBA SCORES WEST'S SUGAR POLICY

FL181734 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Cuba has criticized the United States and Western Europe for their policies which run counter to the new international sugar agreement and for protectionist measures those states are applying to the detriment of the [sugar] exporting countries. In speaking at the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development which is meeting in Rome, Italy, Diocles Torralba condemned the falling prices of raw materials and the deterioration of access to markets as a result of imperialist policy. The Cuban representative also condemned the harmful activities of transnational enterprises which go against the developing countries and the present chaos in which the capitalist monetary system is unravelling. Torralba also referred to the consequences which today batter the underdeveloped nations as a result of capitalist world's inflation and economic recession. The vice president of the Council of Ministers outlined the development of Cuban agriculture where cultivated areas doubled since the triumph of the revolution and there is a growing use of the most modern agrarian technology.

BLAS ROCA HOLDS TALKS WITH GUYANESE, PANAMANIAN LEADERS

FL181031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Council of State Vice President Blas Roca has met with Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana. The meeting took place shortly before Blas Roca left for Panama. Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson attended the meeting which was concerned with matters related to the nonaligned countries sixth summit conference that will be held in Havana in September. Blas Roca and his delegation later arrived in Panama for an official 48-hour visit. That same night the Cuban leader met with Panamanian President Aristides Rojo with whom he discussed matters concerned with the nonaligned countries summit conference.

In statements to the Panamanian press, Blas Roca asserted that Latin America is experiencing a momentous period with the overthrow of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. He added that thanks to their heroic struggle, the people of that Central American country are about to gain independence and create the conditions for their development and well-being. The Cuban delegation that is visiting Panama includes Ambassador Carlos Lechuga, director of international organizations of the Cuban Foreign Ministry; and Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

HART OPENS CARIFESTA ACTIVITIES IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL181017 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpts] Activities of the third Caribbean Arts Festival--Carifesta 79--have opened at the secondary host city of Santiago de Cuba with the attendance of Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture. The inauguration of Carifesta in Santiago was held at the Mariana Grajales amphitheater. Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province, also attended the inauguration. Meanwhile, most of the Carifesta 79 activities have begun in Havana City. The musical theater of Havana was the scene of a Gala performance of the Bahamas Islands which was hailed by the audience. Bahamian Education Minister Livingston Coakley attended the Bahamas gala performance.

ESPIN CLOSES CARIBBEAN WOMEN'S SEMINAR

FL181022 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), has made the closing remarks at the seminar on Caribbean women and their participation in economic, political and social development. The FMC leader stressed that the seminar served to expand the ties which represent the fundamental foundation for the joint actions that should be undertaken in the Caribbean, adding that solid work is required for women's participation and their well-being. Vilma added that the recommendations contained in the seminar's final declaration will serve as the basis and incentive for work with women in the region and as an effective contribution to the conference of the economic commission for Latin America that will be held in Caracas in November.

ESTRADA NAMED AMBASSADOR TO JAMAICA

FL181042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Council of State has appointed Ulises Estrada (Lescaille) as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Government of Jamaica. The new Cuban diplomatic representative to Jamaica was deputy chief of the American Department of the Party Central Committee.

SOVIET ENVOY VISITS MATANZAS CITRUS ENTERPRISE

FL181733 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov has visited the Victoria de Giron citrus enterprise in Jaguey Grande [Matanzas Province] accompanied by Julian Rizo Alvarez, party first secretary in Matanzas Province. The diplomat was interested in the characteristics of the enterprise, its links with schools and current and future prospects for the industrial exploitation of the citrus fruits produced by this Matanzas enterprise.

CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

FL181238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1224 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Cuban Children's Institute has arrived in Maputo at the invitation of the Public Health Ministry of Mozambique. During their stay in Mozambique, the members of the delegation will visit children's installations and exchange views with officials of the organization of Mozambican women, adds a PRENSA LATINA report.

ROA PRESENTS ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION TO VIETNAMESE ENVOY

FL181036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Raul Roa Garcia, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the National People's Government Assembly met with Nguyen Huu Ngo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Roa Garcia presented the ambassador with a copy of the resolution adopted by the maximum state organ at its first session of the year. The resolution stresses the decision to contact all the world's parliaments to condemn the Chinese Government's maneuver aimed at undermining the political prestige of Vietnam, economically isolate and destroy Vietnam and militarily attack that country.

SUPREME COURT TO ISSUE GUIDELINES ON COMBATING CRIME

FL181816 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Text] In accordance with statements made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at the National People's Government Assembly, the People's Supreme Court has decided to immediately put into practice a series of measures to more energetically and effectively combat all criminal activities. The aforementioned series of measures will be in close coordination with the republic's attorney general's office and the National Police General Directorate to protect socialist properties, the citizens' persons and all other forms of property recognized by the Constitution.

In this manner the Supreme Court Government Council has decided to review all instructions regulating the penal activities of the people's courts and especially those [instruction] referring to adequate sanctions in the cases of most serious crimes such as robbery, gambling, rape (violacion), assassination, homicide and others in addition to the crimes committed when using motorized vehicles or railroads. These measures will carry out an in depth study into the source of deficiencies and difficulties which occur in performing juridical work, and it will strengthen even more work relations between the attorney general's office and the National Revolutionary Police to combat to end all manifestations of criminal or anti-social conduct.

25, 26, 27 JULY WILL BE DECLARED NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

FL171032 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] In accordance with provisions of Law 1240 of 14 December 1972, Thursday, 26 July, National Rebellion Day, will not be a work day because it is a national commemoration day. Wednesday, 25 July and Friday, 27 July, also will not be work days because they are declared holidays in the aforementioned law. Work related to the sugar harvest, urgent farm work, industries with continuous production processes, urgent port loading and unloading work, transportation service and its indispensable maintenance work, hospitals and aid stations, pharmacies, gasoline stations scheduled to be open, funeral homes, florist shops involved in funeral work, hotels and other lodging, communications, radio and television broadcasts, recreational and tourist attraction centers and basic public services are not included.

BRIEFS

SANTIAGO SUGAR HARVEST--The sugar harvest has ended in Santiago de Cuba after almost 8 months of continuous work. The province completed 98 percent of its sugar production plan when it produced almost 5,000 tons less than the total planned for this year's harvest. Despite the great effort of agricultural and industrial workers, Santiago de Cuba was unable to complete its production plan due to various factors. The province now is getting ready to take care of the sugarcane that will be ground during the next harvest. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL]

CHILE

COMPLETE DOCUMENTS ON BEAGLE CASE DELIVERED TO VATICAN

PY190204 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1855 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jul (LATIN)--The Foreign Ministry has announced that the Chilean Government officially delivered today to the Vatican mediator, Cardinal Antonio Samore, the complete documentation of its position on the southern border conflict with Argentina. The official information released here indicates that the documentation is made up of five volumes containing historic, diplomatic, technical and cartographic background reaffirming the Chilean position in the Beagle Channel.

The presentation was made by Ambassador Enrique Bernstein, special government representative before the pope's mediator, Cardinal Samore. The official announcement added that the government will soon submit additional information and that the government has offered Chilean specialists to the Vatican to clarify the information submitted.

PCCH'S CORVALAN COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PY190231 Santiago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 11-17 Jul 79 p 6 PY

[Text] Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] in exile, has referred in detail to the Nicaraguan situation in an extensive letter he sent to his "dear countrymen." The letter states that the struggle of the Nicaraguan people has the support of all communists in Latin America and of all continents. He also states that the events taking place in that country are closely followed by Chilean progressive forces, forces which are convinced that Somoza's fall "will bring closer the victory of our own people, a victory which will be, above all, the result of our ideological unity."

ECUADOR

HURTADO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA, CUBA

PA181542 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Interview with Ecuadorean Vice President elect Oswaldo Hurtado; date not given--presumably recorded]

[Text] [Hurtado] Two hundred million Latin Americans salute the Nicaraguan people's victory. I join them. May the fall of one of the few remaining dynastic tyrannies on our continent be a lesson to those who refuse to give their people the right to choose their own rulers.

[Question] Is it necessary that the Ecuadorean Government recognize the provisional government immediately?

[Answer] The Nicaraguan provisional government of national reconstruction needs the solidarity of all peoples of the world. Nicaragua has just endured a civil war. Its economy has been crippled and we, as brothers of the Nicaraguans, must give them an accolade by recognizing the provisional Government of National Reconstruction.

[Question] Turning to another subject, trade and consular relations have been established with Cuba. (?will) Fidel Castro's government (?be) a source for concern of the new government at a diplomatic level?

[Answer] The present government has taken the lead in adopting a measure that was going to be adopted by President Roldos, as announced during his campaign. We said we would establish diplomatic relations with all countries of the world. We specifically mentioned Cuba's case. [Word indistinct] I am in agreement with the present government's decision. We would have undoubtedly adopted it. I hope a fruitful (?relationship) between Cuba and Ecuador will be established beginning at this moment. [end recording]

PANAMA

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUAN RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT APPOINTED

PA190032 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2353 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian Government today appointed Marcel Salamin as its first ambassador to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. The Panamanian Government recognized the junta as soon as it was created by the Sandinists 1 month ago.

Salamin is a Panamanian politician who is very close to the former chief of government Omar Torrijos, promoter of his country's policy of supporting the Nicaraguan rebels. Panama's Televisora Nacional said this afternoon that Salamin will go to Managua soon.

EDITORIAL VIEWS ROYO'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT CARTER

PA181522 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "Panama and the Murphy Bill"]

[Text] When President Royo met with the U.S. President early in May, he delivered a document to Carter in which he stated the Panamanian position regarding Congressman Murphy's bill for the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties which had not yet been discussed.

Despite the fact that other Congressmen proposed amendments to that bill, it was approved as HR-3, containing several articles which violate the spirit and the letter of what was agreed between the two countries. Since the Murphy bill is not final because it now has to be compared to the Senate bill in order for it to become a final law of the United States, President Royo has sent a letter to President Carter in which he reiterates several of the points which were objected to previously and certain additional statements so that the administration will have no doubt about which articles the Republic of Panama will not accept.

HR-3 grants certain powers to the U.S. President which would only violate the treaties to the extent in which these powers are exercised. However, Panama clearly establishes that it expects a statement by President Carter before 1 October saying that--in the event that the powers in question remain as they appear in the Murphy bill--they will not be exercised and "that he is determined to act according to what was established in 1977."

The letter lists in detail everything which does not agree with what was negotiated, signed and ratified by the U.S. Senate and the Panamanian people through a plebiscite. The main part of the note, which leaves no room for doubts, is that which stresses that: "What commits the two countries are the treaties and that neither Panama nor the United States can alter the agreements by means of legislative actions. Panama, on its part, will adhere exclusively to the spirit of the pact in compliance with its duties and in exercising its rights. The internal legislation of the United States is not considered a source of authority over the Republic of Panama, as is the case of the United States with laws enacted by the Panama Assembly.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON NICARAGUA

PY180317 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle said that the installation of a communist regime in Nicaragua is a threat to the entire continent.

The Uruguayan foreign minister explained his country's position regarding the Nicaraguan situation. He commented on this situation at the end of a ceremony during which the Santiago mayor, (Patricio Guzman), made him a special guest of this capital. Asked about the immediate Uruguayan attitude regarding the change of government in Nicaragua, Folle said:

[Begin recording Folle] When an event of this kind takes place, the government first makes a study of the situation and its characteristics, and then a decision is made [words indistinct] for recognition. [end recording]

He said that events of this type should be thoroughly studied since there is no special form for recognition. He warned, however, of the seriousness of the situation if the new government is Marxist-oriented.

[Begin recording Folle] If this is a regime of [words indistinct], if not, this would be a great threat, not only to Central America but to the rest of the continent. [end recording]

He said that the two countries have experienced this type of regime and we have seen how bad this was for our people, our students. He said that in view of this attitude, there is a need for a moral duty to preserve the democratic ideals for which Chile and Uruguay have fought for so long. Asked about the type of government Uruguay wants for Nicaragua, Folle said: "A democratic government which will really represent the desires of the people who need peace and well-being. He also deplored the OAS attitude regarding the Nicaraguan situation.

[Begin recording Folle] The OAS meeting [words indistinct] since the principle of non-intervention was not kept [words indistinct]. That is why we did not support the final OAS resolution but abstained. We believe that (?the decision) made in the resolution was clearly unproductive. [end recording]

Regarding the possibility that former President Somoza may request political asylum in Uruguay, Folle said: "Political asylum is an international institution which we have always respected and if any Nicaraguan official requests asylum, we will make a thorough study as we have always done."